THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, July 7, 1807. No. 1085.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Front-Street, next door to the corner of Market-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

TO BE SOLD,

The time of a NEGRO LAD, having eight years to serve. He is healthy, honest and sober. Enquire at this Office. 22d June, 1807.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH.*

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

FRESH GOODS.

The Subscribers are now opening at their Store, corner of Third and Market streets, in addition to their former supply, a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Merchandize,

which they will sell at the most reduced prices.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, June 22, 1807.

DAVID M'KEEHAN,

HAS received at his *Book* and *Stationary Store*, in front of the Court House, Pittsburgh,

A fresh supply of School Bibles and Testaments with and without the plates; The Easy Instructor or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony, by Little & Smith; the Universal Spelling Book; Ross's Latin Grammar; Farrand's Greek Grammar, &c.

Also the following; several of which are new publications,

The Life of WASHINGTON, by Gen. Marshall, 5 vols. octavo, and quarto vol. of maps, &c.

Coleman's collection of the facts and documents relative to the death of Major General ALEXANDER HAMILTON, with comments: together with the various orations, sermons, and eulogies, that have been published or written on his life and character.

Biographical Memoirs of Lord Viscount Nelson, with observations critical and explanatory, containing a likeness, and a plate shewing the disposition of the English and French fleets at the commencement of the battle of the Nile, on the 1st August, 1798.

Memoirs of Cumberland.

——— of Marmontel, written by himself, containing his literary and political life, and anecdotes of the principal characters of the 18th century. First American edition, 2 vols.

Travels in Louisiana and the Floridas, by John Davis.

The First Settlers of Virginia, an Historical Novel.

The Wild Irish Girl.

Zaida; or the dethronement of Muhamad IV. a novel founded on historical facts.

Black's Chemistry, 3 vols.

Saurin's Sermons.

Powel on Devises.

Runnington on Ejectments.

Jackson on the commerce of the Mediterranean.

Johnson's Rural Economy.

Regulations for the order and discipline of the troops of the United States.

An assortment of Tragedies, Commedies, Farces, Operas, &c.

Fine quarto post paper, quills, wafers, India rubber, &c. June 20, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED BY
ZADOK CRAMER,
(Volume first of)

A Dictionary of the Holy Bible:

WHEREIN ARE EXPLAINED,

All the proper names mentioned in the Old and New Testament, of men, women, cities, countries, rivers, mountains, &c.

ALSO

An explication of all the appellative terms; and a systematical description of all the natural productions, such as animals, vegetables, minerals, stones, gems, &c.

FORMING

A body of scripture history, chronology, and divinity; a repository of important Jewish antiquities, and a concordance to the scriptures.

ILLUSTRATED

With a collection of the most elegant maps and plates hitherto executed, and which were never before published in the United States.

By the Rev. JOHN BROWN,
Minister of the Gospel, Haddington.

To which are added for the first time, NOTES, Theological, Literary, Historical, and Illustrative.

☞ *The terms of publication are:*—Those who subscribed for the work prior to the first day of September, 1806, price *six dollars* for the two volumes, *payable on delivery of the first*, and one copy given gratis for every *ten* subscribers procured, and the same rate of discount for any number above *five*, the person procuring them becoming responsible for the punctual payment of the money at the time the books are delivered out of the office:—To those who subscribed after the *first* day of *September*, 1806, *seven dollars*, with the same allowances for a number of copies.

It will be noticed by our subscribers and those who may have obtained subscriptions, that we cannot take upon us the responsibility of forwarding their books without special orders, and as frequently as possible we could wish they might be consigned to the care of some agent in town, into whose hands we would deliver them according to order—Subscribers paying all expenses of transportation.

We think it highly probable, from the great demand for this work, that the *Edition* will soon go off; subscribers, therefore, must not calculate on the publisher's reserving their copies for any length of time; and in order that they may not meet with any disappointment, either as to the getting of their books, or the raising the price thereof, he begs they will take the earliest opportunity possible in calling or sending for them:—This he flatters himself they will have a double motive in doing: the obliging, and remunerating him for the vast expence to which he has been put in giving to his numerous and respectable patrons, (to whom he most respectfully returns his cordial thanks for their zeal and industry on this occasion) a work so valuable in itself, and so highly important and useful to all classes of society; *clergy, & laity; learned*, and *unlearned; philosophers*, and *naturalists; historians*, and *geographers; botanists*, and *mineralogists*, &c.—as well as the motive of obtaining for their own and their families' use, volumes of such intrinsic merit, by which they must be insructed and amused, while they become more thoroughly acquainted with the inspired oracles of God, "*By which men live*," says the pious and learned Mr. Brown, "*and in them is the life of our soul.*"

The second volume is going on as rapidly as industry can make it, and unless we meet with disappointments in supplies of paper, it will be completed in five months from this time. The maps and plates are in the engravers' hands and progress with much elegance and correctness.

Our patrons may rest assured that neither pains nor expense have been spared to make the first volume worthy their approbation, and we hope the second will not degenerate in point of execution; at any rate, it will be considerably larger.

☞ *Subscriptions* will be thankfully received at the rate of *seven dollars*, until the whole is completed, when it may be raised to *eight.*

As the subscribers' names are to be inserted in the last volume, we wish them to be forwarded in time—many have been received, qut we expect many more remain yet to come in.

*** Printers who were good enough to lend us their aid by inserting our first advertisement, for which we particularly return them our grateful thanks, we hope will continue their kindness by also taking notice of this.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13th, 1807.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of upwards of five hundred acres, on which there is a good mill seat. This land lays about half a mile above Franklin, in Venango county, on the opposite side of French creek. It may be disposed of altogether, or be divided, as may best suit. For particulars, enquiry may be made of *William Moore*, Esq. Franklin; *Isaac Gregg*, Pittsburg; or JOHN ANDREWS, *Broken-Straw.*

June 23, 1807. 7t.

MILITIA ORDERS.—15th *Division.*

AS commanding officer of the 15th Division of the Militia of Pennsylvania, (composed of the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong and Indiana,) it is my duty to divide the same into Brigades, equalizing them as nearly as possible. I therefore order and direct, that the militia of Allegheny county be considered as one Brigade, and those of Armstrong and Indiana the other. It is probable that this may not be a proper arrangement, but it is the best that can be made, under the present want of information as to the strength and population of Armstrong and Indiana counties.

The proper officers will proceed to hold elections immediately for a Brigadier General and Brigade Inspector to each Brigade, and, as soon as the regiments can be equalized, for the regimental officers, in order that a due organization of the Division may take place.

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Major Gen.*
15th Division, Penn. Militia.

June 10, 1807.

CITIZENS ATTEND!

THE Street Commissioners for the Borough of Pittsburgh, are preparing to comply with Ordinance passed by the Council on the 29th May, relating to setting curb stones and paving the foot walks, in the different streets, &c. within the Borough:—all persons interested are therefore requested to take notice accordingly.

ANDREW WILLOCK, } *Street*
T. CROMWELL, } *Comm'rs.*

June 29, 1807.

WHISKEY BOUNCE.

THE subscriber has on hand a few barrels of WHISKEY BOUNCE, for sale, made at Hager's Town, Maryland, which is said by Judges to be of the first quality. Also, a few Keggs of RAPPEE SNUFF.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1807.

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on the 21st inst. a dark bay mare, eight or nine years old, about fouteen hands high, with a large blaize in her face, from a little above her eyes to her nose, some saddle marks, all her feet white, not so much white on the near fore foot as the rest, shod before, switch tail, and a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

MIRES POWELL.

June 24, 1807.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his store from his former stand in Wood street, into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

as usual, for cash or approved of country produce.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1807.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, *a quantity of first rate Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrell, manufactured at Mr.* DAVID FURNIER'S *Mills, on the Monongahela River.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1807. tf.

ACCOUNT OF A VOYAGE

UP THE MISSISSIPPI.——CONCLUDED.

"This establishment was made by the North West company 12 years before:—when it was under the direction of Mr. Bousky. It has now acquired such a degree of regularity as to allow the superintendant to live with tolerable comfort.—They have horses, which were obtained from the Indians on Red river.

"They raise plenty of potatoes, and the lake furnishes them with pike, suckers, pickirel and white fish, in any mumber. Beaver, deer, and moose are in abundance; but their principal dependence is on the wild oats, which they purchase from the Indians at the rate of one dollar and an half the bushel. Flour, pork and salt may be considered as interdicted articles to persons not principals in the establishment. Flour sells at half a dollar, salt one dollar, pork 80 cents, sugar half a dollar and tea 4 dollars and an half a pound!—The sugar is obtained from the Indians, and made from maple juice.

"Mr. Pike and Mr. Grant, accompanied by two of the party, went to view the lake, and found it more extensive than he imagined. On leaving the stockade they met an Indian, whose countenance expressed great astonishment when told that Mr. Pike was an American; for it is here confessed, that the savages express the greatest veneration for the American character when it is connected with warlike achievement: they say, "the American is neither a Frenchman, nor a Englishman, but a white Indian.

"While at this post they eat beaver dressed in every respect as roasted Pig.—It has no unpleasant taste; on the contrary, was very excellent eating. The head of the moose, which they also eat here, when well boiled, was considered equal to the tail of the beaver, which in taste is similar.

"They passed an island, one rapid and a small lake, and arrived about 1 o'clock at the falls of Pakagama; the greatest impediment to the navigation of the Mississippi, except the falls of Saint Anthony, between its source and the Gulph of Mexico. They stopped for the night at three Indian lodges, which did not appear to have been left more than three days; and where they found a fine parcel of split wood. By cutting down three sappine trees, and weaving their branches into the windward side of the lodges so as to protect them from the storm they had a tolerable night's lodging. Not being able to find a trail they had to pass through a dismal cypress swamp in the morning, before they reached the river. They struck it at a small lake, and perceived a track through it, which they knew to be Mr. Grant's by his mark, "a cut off," which had been agreed upon before they parted: following this they got on very well till they arrived at a small lake where the trail was entirely obliterated. After some search on the opposite side they discovered it, and passed through a dismal swamp, beyond which was another lake, where the track was again lost. They directed their course for a point about three miles distant, and where they found a Chipeway lodge of one man, his wife, five children and one old woman. They were received by these savages with great barbarity; the dogs were set on them, and when they reached the lodge, the Indians endeavored to thrust their hands into their pockets. This was resented in such a manner as to let them know it would not be borne with through fear, and, that the strangers were Chewookmen, or Americans. They were then treated more civilly. After aranging their camp, Mr. Pike went into the lodge, where he was presented with a plate of dried meat. He requested Miller to bring about two gills of whisky, which made them all goods friends. The old squaw gave him more meat, and offered some tobacco, the latter of which he declined; and in return, gave her an order on his corporal for a knife, and half a carrot of tobacco. After Mr. Pike had gone to his own fire, the old man came out, and proposed to trade beaver skins for whisky; meeting a refusal, he returned and directly the the old woman came out with a beaver skin; she being also refused, he returned to the charge with a quantity of dried meat, which on any other terms would have been acceptable; a peremptory refusal now, put an end to all farther application. Indeed it appeared that such was their desire of obtaining liquor, that a quart of whisky would have purchased all the family was worth! The next morning Mr. Pike took his cloaths into the Indian lodge to dress but was received very coolly; a present to the wife of a little salt, and a dram to the Indian unasked for, appeared to ameliorate their manners; and gave directions of the route to be pursued.

"They passed the lake, or morass, and entered on the meadow through which the Mississippi winds its course of nearly 15 miles; at the head of this meadow they discovered that they had missed the river, which they regained by making a turn of 2 miles. They passed the fork made by the lake Sangsue branch and that from the Winepic. Taking a west course, they crossed a meadow, or prairie. The river here is only 15 yards wide. They encamped about a mile above the meadow, where they saw an animal which, from the leaps it took, seemed to be a panther, but of twice the size of the panther on the lower Mississippi. It shewed some disposition to approach Mr. Pike, which he wished to encourage by squatting down and desiring Miller to do the same behind him, but without effect.

"The night was so cold that the spirits they had in a keg congealed to the consistence of honey. Early in the morning they left the camp, and passed along a continued suite of meadows, until they reached the Sangsue lake, a little after mid-day. The sight of this lake was highly grateful to their feelings, it being the main source of the Mississippi; but the little lake Winepic is navigable to Red Cedar lake, which is the extremity of the navigation, by a communication of five leagues. Across the lake it was twelve miles to the establishment of the N. West company, which they arrived at about 10 o'clock in the evening.—The gates were locked, but on our knocking they were admitted, and received by Mr. M'Gillis, with great politeness and hospitality; and, had a supper of biscuit, butter and cheese!

"After remaining a few days within doors, to recover from the fatigue of travelling, Mr. Pike accompanied by Mr. M'Gillis, went to visit Mr. Anderson the agent of Mr. Dickson, at the west end of the lake, in a situation favorable for trade. He went in a Cabriole, formed to carry one person. It is constructed of boards plained smooth, and turned up about 2 feet in front where they come to a point; the

width behind is about two feet and a half where there is a box covered with dressed skins and painted. This box is open behind, but covered in front nearly two-thirds of the length.—When wrapped up in his buffaloe robe, the traveller slides his foot into this box, or boot horizontally, with his body upright and his back supported by a cushion. The horse draws in shafts. Thus seated, the head and extremities covered by a fur cap, and other warm cloathing, he bids defiance to wind and weather.

"On the 16th Mr. Pike held a council with the chiefs and warriors of lake Winepic and Red lake. It required patience, coolness and some management, to attain what he had in view; which was, that these Indians should make peace with the Sioux, and deliver up their medals and flags; that some of their chiefs should accompany him to St. Louis, and, that they, as a proof of their pacific disposition, should smoke the Wabashar's pipe, which lay before them on the table. They all smoked, from the head chief to the youngest soldier; and generally delivered up their medals and flags, with a good grace; the Flatmouth excepted, who said that he had left both his at his camp, three days from this place. He, however, promised to deliver them to Mr. M'Gillis to be forwarded. The old Sweet thought it most proper to return to the Indians of Red lake, Red river, and Rainy lake river. The Flatmouth also said, it was necessary for him to return to his young warriors. The other chiefs did not think themselves of consequence enough to offer any reason for not following Mr. Pike to St. Louis; a journey of such extent and through hostile tribes.

"Mr. Pike replied, "he was sorry to find that the hearts of the Sauteurs of this quarter were so weak. That the other nations would say—"What, is their no soldiers at Leech, Red and Rainy lakes, who have hearts to carry the calumet of their chief to their father?"—This had the effect of rousing them. The Buck, and the Beau, two of the most celebrated young warriors, rose and offered themselves for this employ. They were accepted as the children of Mr. Pike, whilst he was installed their father. The example of these two animated the rest, and it would not have been difficult to have raised a company among them. The Beau is brother to the Flatmouth. He then gave his young soldiers a dance, with a small dram; they wanted more liquor, but a firm denial convinced them of the folly of the attempt. On the next day, the *chief of the band* brought in his flag and medal:—Preparations were made for the party to march. The Sweet was instructed here to send the parole to the Indians of Red river. The soldiers then went through their manual exercise, and fired three blank rounds; which not a little astonished the Indians."

"On the 28th of February, the party left Red Cedar lake on their return to St. Louis.

"Several Indian chiefs came in to see Mr. Pike. With them he held several conversations. Thomas, the Fols Avoine chief gave assurances that he would interest himself in obliging the Paunts to deliver up the men who had committed recent murders on the Ouinsconsin and Rock rivers; and, if necessary he would make it a national quarrel on the side of the Americans. This chief is of a noble and masculine figure, and an extraordinary hunter: as an instance of this it is related, that he killed forty elk and a bear in one day, chasing the former from the dawn till evening. He is animated in the delivery of his speeches. He appears very much attached to the Americans. He gave his pipe to be presented to the Sauteurs on their arrival with assurances of safety on their voyage, and his wish that they would descend the river. The Fills de Killien Rouge, also gave his pipe, to be presented to the Sauteur Indians on their arrival, to make them smoke, and to assure them of his friendly disposition, and that he would wait to see them at Mr. Dickson's.

"In a long conversation with a 'Reynard,' he professed not to believe in an hereafter; but, that the world would be drowned at some future period; and a question with him was how it was to be repeopled? Other Indians, however, of his nation, say he is singular in his opinion.

"In a hunting excursion on the opposite side of the river to the station, Mr. Pike ascended a mountain which borders on the prairie. Here he found a stone on which the Indians sharpen their kives, and a war club half finished.—From this elevated position, the eye wanders over vast prairies, with scarcely any other interruption than scattering clumps of trees, which, at a distance, have the appearance of mountains; in two or three of those the smoke is perceived curling in its ascent over their tops; it points out the habitation of the wandering savage, and often leads the bloodthirsty warrior to his defenceless prey.

"The voyage of Mr. Pike suspended, for a time at least, this horrid warfare, through a vast extent of country. Peace followed his steps, from the prairie des Chiens to the lower Red river! If a subaltern officer with 20 men, at such a distance from the seat of his government can produce such a change in the minds of savages, what may not be expected when a great and independent power, instead of blowing the flames of discord, exerts its whole influence in the promotion of peace? Such are the reflections which Mr. Pike made on viewing the country below him, and the immediate effects which had flowed from the expedition intrusted to his care.

During Mr. Pike's stay among the Paunch Indians, he says, "in the afternoon a great game at cross was played on the prairie, between the Sioux on one side and the Reynards on the other. It is played with a ball made of some hard substance covered with leather, and cross sticks, with a round part covered with net work and a handle three feet in length.—The parties being ready, and the bets made, sometimes to the amount of many thousand dollars, the goals are set up on the prairie, at the distance of half a mile. The ball is then thrown up in the middle; when each party endeavors to drive it to the opposite goal, and round the post which is there fixed. The ball is then, again carried to the middle, and the contest repeated, until one of the parties wins four times, which determines the game. It is an interesting sight, to thus behold two or three hundred naked savages contending on the plain. The one who drives the ball round the poll is highly applauded by his companions. Sometimes he who catches the ball in his racket, depending on his swiftness in running, endeavors to carry it to the goal; and if he finds himself too closely pursued, hurls it forward with all his strength to an astonishing distance, where both parties have flanking parties, ready to receive it. They often keep the ball passing in the air for hours before the victory declares for either party. In the game played here, the Sioux were the victors, more from their skill and dexterity in throwing the ball than their swiftness of foot."

PHILADELPHIA, *June 25.*

From the Boston Gazette of Monday last.

Since our last we have received some further and later accounts from Europe. Those received on Saturday, by the Shepherdess, capt. Caldwell, in 31 days from Plymouth, (Eng.) are to the 16th May. On the arrival of this vessel, reports were immediately rumoured about, by a thousand tongues, that a terrible battle had been fought between the French and Russians, in which the victory was alternately claimed by the partizans of each party. On examining the papers which capt. C. politely favored us with, we found the whole affair to be mere bubble, blown on the air by "surmises, jealousies and conjectures." The dispatches, which were received from the Russian court, and from which this idle rumour originated, were not fraught with the alarms or disasters of war; but with the more dangerous mischiefs of an ill judged and untimely effort at peace. In this manoeuvre we discern the policy and cunning of France, and the stupidity and inertion of Austria, for let the proffered negociation terminate as it will, Bonaparte will derive important advantages from the measure; either by weakening the force and embarrassing the plans of his enemies, if an indistinguishable and uninterrupted warfare is his object, or if he is sincere, in making these overtures for peace, it is only in obedience to the dictates of a momentary policy, which in obtaining time, and a cessation of hostilities, while situated in a foreign country, and menaced by a foe, whose bravery has demanded his respect, he may be left unmolested, to pursue his original plan of subjugating the continental powers, and eventually controuling the destinies of all Europe:—While Austria, in pursuing the phantom of peace, is doomed to an ignoble grave. Had she the courage to pursue her own interest, the present moment would be seized on to shake off the fetters which have bound her to the footstool of France; and rising superior to her misfortunes, would enter the field against her worst enemy, and by an effort, which pride and interest should seem calculated to awaken, might secure her future peace, as well as that of all Europe, in adding the only measure by which that great desideratum is to be obtained, that of *humbling the pretensions, and destroying the military power of France.*

A gentleman lately from Halifax, informs us, that accounts of the acquittal of Capt. Whitby, had been received there, adding that he had subsequently been appointed to the command of a 74, and was to be stationed on the American Coast!—From the manner in which it has been communicated to us, we are disposed to consider it a fact.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The British Packet, Duke of Montrose, capt. Dyneley, arrived at New-York, sailed from Falmouth the 18th May, and brings London dates to the 16th inclusive. The following are the articles of any consequence contained in these papers:—

LONDON, *May* 16.

(Courier evening paper.)—Three Hamburgh mails have just arrived. Paris papers to the 9th, assert that hostilities will commence as soon as the weather permit. The overtures of Bonaparte for peace had been peremptorily rejected. The Senate in an address to Bonaparte, in answer to his message relative to the conscription, talk of his dictating peace, boast that his army is stronger by 130,000 men than it was at the commencement of the war, and hold out the prospect of surprising, turning and surrounding the Russian army, and compelling them to receive from him either death or law.

His Swedish majesty has refused to ratify the armistice concluded by Gen. Essen, whom he has removed from his command. 15,000 Swedes have been ordered to embark for Stralsund.

The Russians have made an unsuccessful attempt to take the castle of Tenedos. The Dardenelles is strictly blockaded by the English and Russians. The Turks in the interior are defeated in every encounter with the Russians.

Transports have been ordered to the Downs to receive 10,000 foot, and 4000 horse, ordered to the continent.

The Treaty with Britain, it is said, has been sent back to London for re-consideration; and we should hope that by mutual concession, the whole of this disagreeable dispute may be amicably adjusted. Perhaps, however, our present ministry with that laudable spirit of contradiction to the former Cabinet which has prompted all their measures since their accession to office, may undo what their predecessors have done, and involve us in a war with a country united to ours by the ties of blood as well as of policy, to prove their zeal for the religion of Peace!

As we last night predicted, the new ministers are resolved to make no concessions to America. The evening trumpeter, not of their fame, but of their disgrace, warns us that the age of consession is past. Of this we are aware. What then is left us? When fools are too obstinate to concede—too dull to be convinced—they must then be constrained.—*Statesman.*

We have received the Richmond papers of the 17th inst. To THE ENQUIRER we are indebted for the following proceedings. We have been compelled to publish occasional extracts rather than the whole, in order to furnish our readers with a view of the most interesting events in the very important

TRIAL OF AARON BURR.

On the 13th, the Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the court in favor of issuing the subpoena *duces tecum* directed to the President of the United States.

When the chief justice had concluded his opinion, Mr. M'Rae addressed the court to the following effect: I hope, sir, that I have misunderstood an expression, which has just fallen from your honor; but the opinions of those gentleman, who are near me, completely confirm my own conceptions. Your honor has declared, If I mistake not, that "if the present prosecution terminates as is wished, on the part of the United States." I hope, sir, that nothing has appeared in my conduct, nothing in the conduct of the gentlemen who are associated with me on the present occasion, and nothing in the conduct of the government, to produce such a conviction in the breast of the court. Permit me, sir, to assure this court, if we feel any sentiment at all, that it is one of a very different description. The impression which has been thus conveyed by the court, that we wished not only to have A. Burr accused, but that we wished to convict him, is completely abhorent to our feelings. We trust that it has rather accidentally fallen from the pen of your honor, than that it is your deliberate opinion. We wish for nothing, sir, but a fair and competent investigation of this case. It is far from our wishes, that A. B. should be convicted but upon the most satisfactory evidence. And let me assure this court, that nothing would more severely wound my feelings, than if you or if any man should suppose it possible that I myself or the gentlemen with whom I am associated, or the government which we have the honor to represent, should at all events desire the conviction of the prisoner.

The chief justice replied, that it was not his intention to insinuate that the attornies for the prosecution or that the administration, had ever wished the conviction of col. B. whether he was guilty or innocent; that his assertion was this: gentlemen had so often and so uniformly asserted that col. B. was guilty, and they had so often repeated it before the testimony was perceived on which that guilt alone could be substantiated, that it appeared to him probable, that they were not indifferent on the subject.

Mr. M'Rae begged leave to point out to the court a considerable difference between the opinions and wishes of the counsel for the prosecution: that from the testimony which they had examined, they thought it extremely probable that A. B. was really guilty; but that this was very different from wishing to find him guilty or to convict him at all events.

Mr. Hay observed that his own conscience was satisfied with the course which he had pursued in this business; that he should attempt to secure the same sentiment by his future deportment; and provided he enjoyed that satisfaction, he was compleatly indifferent to the opinion of others: and he should certainly pursue his own judgment.

Mr. Hay then requested the clerk to swear 4 of the witnesses. Thomas Truxton, William Eaton, Benjamin Stoddart and Stephen Decatur were accordingly sworn and conducted to the jury room.

The clerk then proceeded to call four other witnesses to the book; but when Erick Bollman appeared, Mr. Hay addressed the court to the following effect:

Before Mr. Bollman is sworn, I must inform the court of a particular, and not very immaterial circumstance, He, sir, has made a full communication to the government, of the plans, the designs, and views of A. Burr. As these communications might criminate Dr. Bollman before the grand jury, the president of the United States has communicated to me this pardon (holding it in his hand) which I have already offered to Dr. Bollman. He received it in a very hesitating manner: and I think informed me that he knew not whether he should or should not accept it. He took it from me however, as he informed me for the advice of counsel. He returned it in the same hesitating manner: he would neither postively accept nor refuse it.—My own opinion is that Dr. B. cannot under these circumstances positively criminate himself. This pardon will completely exonerate him from all the penalties of the law. I believe his evidence to be extremely material. In the presence of this court I offer this pardon to him, and if he refuses, I shall deposit it with the clerk for his use.—Will you sir, (addressing himself to Mr. Bollman) accept this pardon.

Mr. Bollman. No I will not, sir.

Mr. Hay then observed that Dr. Bollman must be carried up to the grand jury with intimation, that he had been pardoned.—

Mr. Martin. It has always been Dr. Bollman's intention to refuse this pardon: but he has not positively refused it before, because he wished to have this opportunity of publicly rejecting it.

Erick Bollman, William Duane, Peter Taylor and ******** Albright were then sworn by the Clerk.

Considerable discussion took place on the question whether Dr. Bollman was or was not pardoned. The question was not determined, but lies over for further argument. Dr. Bollman was sent up to the grand jury without any particular notification. The presumption is, that he will refuse to answer any question.

Mr. Hay informed the court, that the grand jury had sent for the article of the constitution and the laws of congress relating to treason and misdemeanor.

Jacob Dunbar was sworn and sent to the grand jury.

Monday June 15.

Mr. Hay directed the deputy marshal to request gen. Wilkinson to come into court. In a few minutes gen. W. entered with a firm and dignified carriage, and gracefully bowing to the bench and surrounding spectators, took his stand behind col. B's counsel. How replete with feeling and interest was the scene before us! It was the first occasion on which these two distinguished individuals had met, since the explosion of these interesting transactions which have so strongly agitated our country, and with which both of them have been so deeply connected.

Col. Burr's countenance was marked by a haughty contempt—the countenace of gen. W. was calm, dignified and commanding.

After gen. Wilkinson had taken the oath at the clerk's table Mr. Hay inquired of the court whether he was at liberty to communicate to the grand jury through the marshal, that their immediate examination of gen. W. might facilitate their inquiries; and then, gen. W. attended the marshal to the jury room.

The council for col. Burr took exceptions to the *form* of the oath administered to the witnesses. *Mr. Hay* observed, that it was the general form to give true answers to such questions as the grand jury may ask. He also informed the court, that there were *four* indictments before the grand jury—two of them against Aaron Burr, for treason and a misdemeanor, and two against Herman Blannerhasset, for the same offence.

A discussion of some length took place as to whether the court should instruct the grand jury by a supplementary charge, which was put an end to by the chief justice delivering the opinion of the court, which he reduced to writing for the purpose of laying it before the grand jury. It went to instruct the grand jury not to inspect any papers, but what were necessary to connect the narrative of the witness.

Mr. Hay objected to this form of instruction.

The form was at length composed by the chief justice and transmitted to the grand jury by the marshal. Its contents were not read to the court, and as it is now in the possession of the grand jury, it is impossible for us to present a correct transcript of its contents.

Mr. Wiley, the secretary of col. Burr, was called as a witness. He was objected by A. Burr's counsel. A long and animated, but desultory argument, ensued which terminated by a promise from col. Burr's counsel to produce their authority before the court to morrow.

[*Dem. Press.*

Burr's Trial.—By Tuesday's southern mail we are in possession of the proceedings of the circuit court for the Virginia district on Friday evening last. On Wednesday a good deal of discussion took place upon the question whether Mr. Wyley should be compelled to answer a certain interrogatory as to his knowledge of the cyphered letter. On Thursday the court decided that the witness may answer the question. Upon being interrogated, he answered that he did not understand the part of the letter which was in cypher. Upon being further interrogated he answered that part of the letter which was in cypher was written by col. Burr. The letter was afterwards delivered to the grand jury in consequence of an application by them to the court.

On Friday, Mr. Edmund Randolph moved for an examination of certain documents and testimony to prove that general Wilkinson had used improper means with several witnesses for the prosecution. He declared that the purport of the motion would be to attack the conduct of general Wilkinson in the cause; alledging that he had by military power enforced the attendance of witnesses, and compelled depositions to be given at the point of the bayonet. The motion, after some discussion, was postponed for further argument on Saturday.

On the same day *Mr. Hay* moved for leave to send up interrogatories to the witnesses who were attending the grand jury. To this col. Burr's counsel consented, provided he should be allowed the same privilege. The court decided that the condition was reasonable: upon which *Mr. Hay* declined availing himself of the privilege.

We presume that our readers will require no apology for the large portion of our Gazette at present occupied with the proceedings in the case of Burr. They are not only in themselves important and interesting, but are rendered doubly deserving of being placed upon record by the characters of those engaged in the contest. As often as the great democratic disorganizers of the country choose to fall out and betake themselves to telling truth of one another it is well for honest men to take note of their disclosures, that they may be the more effectually on their guard against future impositions. It is but a short time since Burr, and Jefferson, and E. Randolph, and John Randolph, and Edward Livingston, and Swartwout and Adair, *et id genus omne* were engaged with one heart and one mind in pulling down the system and the friends of Washington for the sake of getting themselves into places of power and profit. At that time every mother's son of them was a most immaculate, unblemished, and ardent patriot, whose only thoughts by day and dreams by night were devoted to the good and the happiness of the people. Considerations of self could find no place in such patriotic breasts.—Their country's weal was the only object worthy a moment's consideration. They succeeded in seizing the prey; but as often happens among such *disinterested* men they fell out about the division of the booty; and it is now our turn to enjoy the satisfaction of recording the opinions which these virtuous and disinterested patriots entertain of each other; and more especially as they have been so long laboring together in the same cause, and that they must be well qualified to speak upon such topics.

Our readers will find in this day's Gazette a speech of Mr. Randolph, from which they may be able to gather some valuable hints as to the proceedings of the executive in New-Orleans, which were carried into execution by Gen. Wilkinson. It will be recollected that this Mr. Randolph is the man who was once a democratic secretary of state, who happened by an unlucky oversight, to take away about 60,000 dollars belonging to the treasury, and has never yet had an opportunity of returning them. Such are the men engaged in this business of mutual crimination. We can heartily say to them all *God speed!* and if any one can be found more guilty than the rest we sincerely hope that he may be more severely punished. *(U. S. Gaz.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, July 7, 1807.

THIS DAY

An Election for Field Officers of the 141st Regiment of Militia, will be held at the Court House, in this Borough. The following Ticket is recommended to the enrolled citizens, viz:

For COLONEL,
WILLIAM WILKINS.

MAJORS,
ZACHARIAH A. TANNEHILL,
JOSEPH M'CULLOGH.

The FOURTH OF JULY, was celebrated by the Federal and Constitutional Republicans of this Borough, on the bank of the Allegheny river, near Fort Fayette, where handsome accommodations had been prepared for the occasion.

A number of strangers were invited by the managers, and joined the company, and it was with pleasure we recognized several who had been the companions of Washington in the most perilous times of our revolution. Lieut. Swearingen, commandant of Fort Fayette, politely supplied a piece of artillery, and was himself one of the party.

Dr. GEORGE STEVENSON, acted as President, and
STEELE SEMPLE, Esquire, as Vice President.

At two o'clock, upwards of 100 persons partook of an excellent dinner, where harmony, good humour and social friendship, marked the conduct of all present.

After dinner a number of patriotic toasts were drank, accompanied by a discharge of artillery.

FOURTH OF JULY.

THE returning anniversary of our Independence was celebrated, on Saturday, in this place, in an appropriate and animated stile, by the Pittsburgh Light Infantry Company.—At Hatfield, a sumptuous entertainment was prepared by Mr. Davis, of which the corps partook about three, and drank, in social joy and gay festivity, the following Toasts:

1. The Day we celebrate—and all who respect it.
2. The Constitution of the United States—"The bond of our union, the shield of our defence, and the source of our prosperity."
3. The Constitution of Pennsylvania—under it we enjoy peace, liberty, and happiness—we protest against all alterations.
4. The President of the United States.
5. The Governor of Pennsylvania.
6. The Memory of General Washington—it will only cease to charm, when Americans cease to honour the courage which atchieved their independence, and the wisdom which cemented their union.
7. The Army of the United States—formed for a *protection*, may it never be made a *terror* to the citizen.
8. The Judiciary—the violators of its independence merit the execration of all good men.
9. The *real* Whigs of '76—so long as they support the principles which gave birth to independence, we honor them; whether they be called Federalists or Republicans.
10. The memory of General Hamilton—in the meridian of his life and of his fame, he was hurried to the grave, and has left a nation in tears.
11. Our Rights—what Heaven has bestowed, let no man take away.
12. The Militia—mighty in defence.
13. The memory of General Wayne—brass and marble will decay; but the services which he has rendered his country, have raised for him a monument lasting as time.
14. The Agriculturist, the Merchant, and the Mechanic.
15. The memory of those Patriots who fell in atchieving our independence—in such times may we never want similar defenders.
16. The Girls of our Town—"the fairest among women."
17. National Concord—may it unite the hearts of all who love the land we live in.

From the Bedford Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

Bedford Springs.—We have delayed saying any thing positive on the subject of the mineral springs near this place, until their beneficial effects were fully established by unequivocal experience. This has now been fully done. And any longer, to withhold from the public our opinion (and the opinion of many others deserving full credit) of the inestimable value of these waters, would, on the score of humanity alone, be inexcusable. We therefore, with perfect confidence in their virtues, recommend them to the sick and afflicted of various descriptions,—particularly to those lingering under a gradual *Decay—Rheumatisms—effection* or *obstructions* of the *bowels—Diarrhœas —want* of *appetite—Bilious complaints—Dysentary—Cutaneous complaints—general Debility*, and even the *Consumption* itself. Mrs. Johnson, of this county, is an extraordinary instance of the power of these waters over the latter complaint. This lady was supposed to be in the last stage of a consumption, of which her whole family had already fallen victims: during a few weeks attendance last season, her constitution became completely renovated, and she has ever since been in almost perfect health,—contrary to the expectation of physicians, and the usual effects of mineral waters on this complaint:—Indeed it is evident that this Spring contains qualities of a salutary nature, different from those of any waters known in this country.

The case of Mrs. Clendennin, of Lancaster, is equally worthy of notice. This lady was scarcely able to reach this place last year, from a *Decay* and general debility of some years standing. She remained here and used the waters but for a few weeks, and without the aid of any other medicine, has ever since been in full health and spirits. These cases, as well as many others which we might relate with truth, are not exaggerated; and we now publish them only from a sense of duty we owe to society, and from a wish that others may be thereby equally benefited.

We are informed, that Dr. Anderson, with his usual puplic spirit, is about adding many improvements to those already made, for the convenience and accommodation of those who may attend the waters.

From Billinge's Liverpool Advertiser.

TRAVELLER'S ANECDOTE.

To prove the coxcombish garrulity of some of our modern juvenile travellers, we are enabled to state the following fact:—A young man, some short time back, arrived at a certain inn, and after alighting from his horse, went into the traveller's room, where he walked backwards and forwards for a few minutes, displaying the utmost self-importance. At length he rang the bell, and, upon the waiter's appearance, gave him an order nearly as follows:—"Waiter!" the waiter replied, "Sir." "I am a man of few words, and don't like to be continually ringing the bell and disturbing the house: I'll thank you to pay attention to what I say." The waiter again replied, "Yes Sir."—"In the first place, bring me a glass of brandy and water, cold, with a little sugar, and also a tea-spoon; wipe down this table, throw some coals on the fire, and sweep up the hearth; bring me in a couple of candles, pen, ink, and paper, some wafers, a little sealing wax; and let me know what time the post goes out.—Tell the hostler to take care of my horse, dress him well, stop his feet, and let me know when he is ready to feed. Order the chambermaids to prepare me a good bed, take care that the sheets are well aired, a clean night cap, and glass of water in the room.—Send the boots with a pair of slippers that I can walk to the stable in; tell him I must have my boots cleaned and brought into this room to night, and that I shall want to be called at five in the morning. Ask your mistress what I can have for supper; tell her I should like a roast duck, or something of that sort; desire your master to step in; I want to ask him a few questions about the drapers of this town."—The waiter answered "Yes Sir," and then went to the landlord, and told him a gentleman in the parlour wanted a great many things, and amongst the rest wanted him; and that was all he could recollect.

PETER CHABOT,

Lately from Paris,

OFFERS his services to the Public as a *BOOK BINDER & ROOM PAPERER.*

Enquire of Major *Isaac Craig*, Pittsburgh.

July 6, 1807.

Twelve Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Monday night the 29th inst. Two Apprentices to the Shoemaking Trade, named JOHN HARRISON and CHARLES FORD. Harrison is about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, and about 22 years of age—Ford is about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, and 18 years of age. They took with them a variety of cloathing. I will pay the above reward to any person delivering said apprentices to me, but will not pay any charges or expences of any kind.

MATTHEW BARNWELL.

Pittsburgh, 4th July, 1807.

N. B. All persons are forwarned harbouring or employing them at their peril.

GASS'S JOURNAL

WILL be ready for delivery to subscribers TOMORROW MORNING; and *FOR SALE,*
At the Publisher's Book and Stationary Store, on the Diamond, in front of the Public Buildings, in Pittsburgh.

7th July, 1807.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

For defraying the expences of finishing the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

In the Borough of

PITTSBURGH.

1	Prize of	800 Dollars, is	$. 800
2	do.	500	1000
3	do.	250	750
3	do.	200	600
5	do.	150	750
10	do.	100	1000
20	do.	50	1000
25	do.	40	1000
40	do.	20	800
100	do.	10	1000
1000	do.	6	6000
1	First drawn Ticket, blank or prize		100
1	do. do. third day's drawing,		50
1	do. do. fifth do. do.		50
1	Last drawn Ticket do.		100
1213 Prizes, 1787 Blanks.	less than a blank & and a half to a Prize		15000
3000	Tickets at Five Dollars, is		$.15000

PRIZES will be paid 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favour of the Church.

FROM the rapid sale of the tickets, it is expected the Lottery will commence drawing on the first of September next.

THE advantages of this scheme and the encouragement it holds out to companies and individuals who may feel disposed to be concerned in a number of tickets, the Managers think appear too evident on the face of it to be stated in detail: while the near equality of the blanks and prizes secures the holder of a few tickets, or even of a single one, who for a small sum which he may be able to spare, throws himself in the way of fortune, against the dangers of any material or injurious loss. The members of the Congregation, for whose particular convenience the proceeds of the Lottery are to be expended, and even strangers, who may occasionally be accommodated by the expenditure, the Managers are persuaded, will not make the acquisition of money the sole object of adventuring in it.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *JAMES M'COY*, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having demands against the said estate, to present their accounts properly attested for settlement.

RACHEL M'COY, Administratrix.

July 4, 1807.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a writ of execution, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 15th July, instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. that elegant Stud Horse, called *SWEEPSTAKES.*

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Eliphalet Beebe, and sold by

Wm. M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

July 6, 1807.

A STRAY MARE,

WAS taken up, trespassing, by the subscriber, living on the state road, near to John Irwin of Brush Hill, Westmoreland county. She is a likely young mare of 4 years old—a bright bay with a white stripe on her face, and both hind feet white—shod all round, and some of the shoes nearly new, and from her appearance she must have lately been on a journey. She is of a middle size and slender make, and appears to have descended from a handsome breed of horses. The owner is requested to take her away and pay charges.

DANIEL KNOUSE.

July 4, 1807.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 27.*

Seriously Important!

An attentive friend at Baltimore, has obligingly favored us with intelligence of the following interesting event:

Some time since a demand was made by the British Consul at Norfolk, for three men alledged to be British subjects, who had deserted the service and entered on board the the frigate Chesapeake, capt. Barron. On investigation it was clearly proved that the three men alluded to were native born Americans, who had been impressed into the British service, from which they had effected their escape.—The affair appeared to be settled to mutual satisfaction, and the men remained on board the frigate. The public will recollect, that a few days ago, we announced the sailing of the Chesapeake for the Mediterranean. Off the Capes of Virginia she was hailed by the British ship Leopard of 50 guns, and the three men demanded, which Commodore Baron, very properly, and with due civility, refused. Upon this the Leopard poured a whole broadside into the Chesapeake, which killed three men, and wounded 18, of which latter number is the Commodore.

The guns of the Chesapeake were in the hold; and the vessel in every respect being unprepared for action, the Commodore ordered the colours to be struck, and surrendered his ship. The British refused to take possession of her, upon which Commodore Barron returned to Norfolk, where his vessel now lays in a shattered condition.

There were on board of the Chesapeake a number of Ladies and Gentlemen, passengers, who were witnesses of this violent and unjustifiable insult upon the dignity and honour of their country.

The three men were not taken out of the Chesapeake.

In addition to the above, which comprises most of the particulars of this unfortunate transaction, Col. Patton has favoured us with the following letter from *a very respectable gentleman at*

"*Washington, July 25.*

"I embrace a single moment whilst the mail is closing, to inform you that the frigate Chesapeake, of 36 guns, which sailed from this port under command of Com. Barren, has returned to Hampton Roads, in a shattered condition, with the loss of 3 men killed and 18 wounded, several of whom are said to be mortally so. The Commodore slightly wounded. The frigate fell in with the Leopard, a British ship of 50 guns, a few days after leaving the Capes of Virginia. The latter it seems made a demand of 3 seamen, who were on board the Cheasepeake, alledging that they belonged to the English Navy.

"The demand was rejected, immediately on which the Leopard opened her ports, and *did not cease firing* until the Chesapeake, unable to sustain it, struck her colors.

"The 1st lieut. of the Chesapeake, and Dr. Bullus who was passenger on board, arrived in this city about an hour ago, from whom the above particulars are derived. "Yours, &c.

LIST of the Killed and Wounded on board of the Chesapeake.

KILLED.

Joseph Arnold, City of Washington.
John Laurence, Pennsylvania.
John Sharkley, Philadelphia.

WOUNDED.

Mr. Brook, Midshipman.
Robert M'Donald, Washington City.
Thomas Short, Virginia.
George Percival, Philadelphia.
Francis Coenhoven, New-York.
James Eppes, Petersburgh, Virginia.
Cotton Brown, Candia, New-Hampshire.
Peter Simmons, Prussia.
William Hendrick, Albany, New-York.
Peter Ellison, Denmark.
John Hayden, Baltimore.
John Parker, New-York.
William Moody Delaware.

RICHMOND, *June 24.*

The Grand Jury have this day found four true bills; two against Aaron Burr for treason and misdemeanor; and two of the same tenor against Blannerhasset.

A long and animated discussion ensued on a motion to commit Mr. Burr to the Marshal, which was decided (for that night) in affirmative. He was consequently committed to jail for that night. The argument remained open and it was expected would be resumed the next day.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers will meet with good encouragement.—Apply as above.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

Land for Sale.

ABOUT 170 acres, on which there are 60 acres cleared and under good fence, whereon Archibald Hamilton lived, in the forks of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, about eight miles from Pittsburgh—it joins 'Squire Alexander's, and is of the first quality.

A Tract of Land on the Nine-mile Run, about six miles from Pittsburgh, in the forks of the same rivers, on which Abdiel M'Clure formerly lived (and now William Pollock lives) including the mill—an excellent tract of land.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

I WILL sell a TAN YARD in complete order, having a Bark Mill, Currying Shop, and abundance of water at all seasons in the yard, Pools and Vats have been sunk, and all the buildings erected within the last eighteen months, the Dwelling House, is a Frame, two story high, extending 25 feet in front and 32 feet deep, with Cellars under the whole, in the house are four fire places. All the buildings and Vats, are inclosed by a new pale fence—This property is situate in the main street of St. CLAIRS VILLE, the County town of Bellmont County, State of Ohio. Through this town the Great National Road from the City of Washington, to the Seats of Government of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the several Territories passes. This property is worthy the attention of any Tanner and Currier, desirious to establish himself in a rich and populus county and in a public situation.—Terms of Sale may be made known by applying to JOHN PATTERSON, Esq. St. Clairs Ville, or to the owner at Washington, Pennsylvania.

JOHN SIMONSON.

FOR SALE—Also several quarter and half sections of Land in the counties of Jefferson and Bellmont, State of Ohio—I will dispose of a number of Tracts of donation lands in the counties of Beaver, Mercer, and Crawford, or give improving leases to those desirous of settling as tenants—Some of these Lands are already settled and improved—Also a Farm in the the county of Washington, which I will sell or lease. *JOHN SIMONSON.*

February 12, 1807. tf.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

NEW PATENT STILLS,

On a Cheap and Easy plan,

The greater part of which are composed of Wood, on which account they will come much lower than Copper Stills, and are calculated to single five times a day, with much less fuel and trouble than common stills, as one fire boils both stills.

THE subscribers having purchased the the Right of *Allegheny*, *Beaver*, and *Butler* Counties, inform the public that they have now a set of said stills in operation on the farm of Mr. William Davis, 3 miles below Pittsburgh, where persons wanting to purchase may see them, and convince themselves of their utility;—and as they cannot be long in operation this season, those wanting to purchase will do well to apply early, to

ALEXANDER M'NICKLE, *Pittsburgh*,
HUGH DAVIS, 3 *miles below ditto*,
JAMES SAMPLE, *Beaver County*.

May 11, 1807.

N. B. A generous allowance will be given to persons purchasing for one or more Townships.

JAMES HOPE,

LADIES SHOEMAKER,

In Market-Street, next door to Mr. Zadok Cramer's Book and Stationary Store,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Pittsburgh, that he has on hand an elegant assortment of LADIES SHOES, of every description, which he will warrant, and sell low for Cash only.

He has also on hand a handsome assortment of MOROCCO and KID SKINS, with which Merchants may be supplied, (wholesale or retail) as well as with Ladies Shoes.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

GENEVA GLASS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the publick generally that he has on hand a large assortment of

Geneva Glass,

consisting of the following articles, to wit:
10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, Window Glass
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bottles
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint jars,
Pitchers assorted
Quart, pint, half pint and gill tumblers,
Quart, pint, half pint and gill decanters
Goblets, cream jugs, quart and pint mugs and Bowls

All of which he will sell at the lowest Geneva prices, for cash or approved paper.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE,

THOSE Iron Works, with about 3000 acres of Land adjoining on Jacobs Creek, generally known by the name of the ALLIANCE IRON WORKS, and also the stock on hand, &c. on liberal terms and accommodating credit. The premises will be shewn by *Mr. Stinchcomb*, who resides at them, and applications to purchase received by the subscriber.

If not sold at private sale before the first day of July next, they will on that day be exposed to *Public Sale* on the premises. A complete title will be given to the purchaser. Apply to

SAMUEL HUGHES JUN.

Hagerstown (Maryland,) *March* 23, 1807. } 3m.

Joseph Harbeson,

Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh,

HAS FOR SALE,

A few very heavy STILLS,

For which he will take Whiskey in payment.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisy putable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, in Pittsburgh.

August 25, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I return you my sincere thanks for your repeated suffrages, and being again encouraged by a number of my friends, I take the liberty of soliciting your votes and interest for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election. Should you continue to think me worthy of the favour, it will be gratefully acknowledged by your friend and humble servant,

THOMAS JONES.

May 14, 1807.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

PHILIP MOWRY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and that he carries on all manner of

Blacksmith Work,

in the *Stone Building* at the south corner of the Diamond, where those who please to call may be supplied with the best work on the shortest notice, and upon the best terms; and from his attention to business he hopes to receive encouragement from a generous public.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

☞ Merchants ascending or descending the rivers may be supplied with the best warranted Axes, Hoes, or any other kind of work, on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above business. None need apply but Lads of good character.

John Morrison,

Respectfully informs his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from the upper ferry to that long established Ferry well known by the name of "*Robinson's Ferry*," where he has supplied himself with all the necessary craft for ferrying waggons, horses, &c. &c.—The many advantages in crossing at this ferry is evident, it being on the great road leading to Presqu'isle, Beaver, &c.

He has also commenced *Tavern-keeping* and has supplied himself with every thing necessary for the comfortable accommodation of Travellers, and hopes by his attention, care and industry to merit the custom of the public.

West Bank of the Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, June 4, 1807.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *George W. Elliott*, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have any claims against said estate are desired to render their accounts properly attested for settlement.

Casandria Elliott, Adminx.
William M'Clure, } *Admrs.*
Archibald Elliott, }

Elizabeth township, June 3, 1807.

STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN, out of the pasture of Francis Fast, on Georges creek, near Morgantown, on Sunday, the 14th of June inst. a Brown MARE, with a star in her forehead, about 3 years old, and 15 hands high. She was stolen by a man who calls himself *Gilbert Hite*, who had on a drab coloured cloth coat, a white jacket, mixed coloured pantaloons somewhat torn, and a dove-coloured wool hat; who sold the mare to me, and has my note, dated 16th June, payable in three weeks, for sixty dollars. I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as Francis Fast has proven his property in the said mare, and I have given her up to him. Any person who will apprehend said thief, and secure him in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive Ten Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges, from the subscriber living in Marietta, state of Ohio.

JOHN LEETH.

June 19, 1807.